

ABSTRACT

5 A method for transforming a monocotyledon by which
the time required from transformation to regeneration of
a plant is shorter so that the frequency of emergence of
mutants is smaller than the conventional methods, which
may be generally applied even to the plants for which the
regeneration method from a protoplast to a plant has not
been established, and with which the preparation of the
material to be subjected to the method is easy. That is,
10 the present invention provides a method for transforming
a monocotyledon, comprising contacting a cultured tissue
of said monocotyledon during dedifferentiation thereof
obtained by culturing an explant on a dedifferentiation-
inducing medium for less than 7 days with a bacterium
15 belonging to the genus *Agrobacterium* containing a super
binary vector having the virulence region of Ti plasmid
pTiBo542 contained in *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* A281,
left and right border sequences of T-DNA of a Ti plasmid
or an Ri plasmid of a bacterium belonging to the genus
20 *Agrobacterium*, and a desired gene located between said
left and right border sequences.